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Mr. BRADLEY. I have made up my mind to vote for the substitute presented by the gentleman from Trigg, believing it to be the best to equality in representation than any other that I have seen or can conceive of. I prefer it to the plan under the existing constitution, as proposed by the gentleman from Christian, and I differ with him when he asserts that there has been no fault found in the country against the present constitution on that account. The subject, great complaint, to my knowledge, has been made in the platform laid down by the friends of constitutional reform, to which some gentlemen attach a great deal of consequence. This very subject is complained of as one of the wrongs in the present constitution which requires amendment. Some statesmen in by gone days, and of very considerable experience too, have held that it was utterly impracticable, under the present constitution, to amend the constitution equally. We can only approximate to it as near as possible, and this I think is done by the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. Of the twelve districts into which he divides the state, but six of those districts have any residents, and the great principle is sought to be established there of settling the population being left beyond the districts they arise. By this arrangement, the largest unrepresented residuum in any one district would be 735; and taking all the districts together, the unrepresented residuum would amount to only 3949. Believing that no system can be proposed which will be found to approximate so nearly to just and equal representation, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. I am not any rate decidedly against the provisions of the old constitution on the subject.

Mr. JACKSON. I came here with the design to effect certain changes in our constitution, such as were demanded by the citizens of the state. I did not come here to alter the basis of representation, nor can I do so. I did not come here to take the vote taken this morning on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Simpson to an index to the mind of the convention, then a most unexpected alteration in that basis will be effected. Nor did I come here to set up cities into representative districts, and thus destroy their unity; but this has been effected.

I did hope to preserve to some extent that cardinal conservative principle, recognized in our present constitution, in relation to the senatorial representation of the state, and with that view I offered my amendment on yesterday, which, being ruled out of order, was offered by my friend from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) to-day; but that great principle has been overthrown.

In relation to this proposition, it is certainly to be desired that we adopt some plan for apportioning representation, which will be as far as possible just and accurate in its results. I am sensible of the difficulty of the task. After casting my eye over the various plans submitted for this purpose, I am convinced that the one submitted by the gentleman from Trigg, approximates as near to justice as any plan can be devised, and I will give it my support, as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian.

Mr. GRAY called for the yeas and nays. The question was then taken on substituting Mr. Gray's proposition for that of Mr. Gray, it was agreed to, yeas 41, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—Mr. President, Guthrie, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, James C. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry D. Coleman, Lucius Hosha, Benjamin E. Edwards, George Forrest, Nathan Galtier, Richard D. Gibson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Peter Landolt, John W. Leitch, John W. Lewis, W. Marshall, Alexander K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, David McWhorter, William D. Mitchell, Thomas M. Moore, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spaulding, John W. Stevenson, John Taylor, John W. Walker, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—53.

Nays—Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chennett, Garrett Davis, Chastain T. Dunaway, Milford Elliott, Schenck Garfield, James H. Gerrard, Thomas J. Gough, Nathan E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, George W. Johnson, Charles C. Kelley, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, John D. Morris, William Preston, John Preston, Thomas Rockhold, James Radl, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbot, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Philip Triplett, Spurge Turner, John L. Waller, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson—33.

The question was then taken on substituting Mr. Bradley's proposition for the last, it was rejected, yeas 41, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry D. Coleman, Lucius Hosha, Benjamin E. Edwards, George Forrest, Nathan Galtier, Richard D. Gibson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Landolt, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, Thomas M. Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spaulding, John W. Stevenson, John Taylor, John W. Walker, Charles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—53.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to amend the 6th section by striking out the words "qualified voters therein," and substituting the following: "free white inhabitants of such county, town, or city, and who shall be citizens of the United States, and residents of the state two years, or of the county, town, or city, one year next preceding the enumeration, or children born within one year, of mothers who are entitled to be enumerated."

It was designed merely to carry out, in the section, the idea in the amendment of the gentleman from Simpson, adopted by the convention this morning.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I conclude, from the vote given this morning, that it is the settled purpose of the convention to change the basis of representation. I could add something to what I said this morning upon the subject, but I will not detain the committee with any additional reasons which I am not in favor of doing at this time, except that I think we may be misled by advertising to the tabular statements presented by the Auditor's report, as to its effect or operation. I was not mistaken in supposing, this morning, that it was the warfare between the rural districts and the cities, that in some degree led to this innovation upon the basis of representation. The tendency of population in our state is found to be, I admit, to the borders of the state, and gentlemen may be mistaken if they do not suppose that tendency will be as great, or greater for the next fifty years. So far as relates to the purpose which this amendment is calculated to effect, time will prove that it has been founded on a mistake.

I suppose it is the intention of gentlemen

who wish this innovation, that all the citizens of Kentucky, native born and qualified voters, shall be enumerated, and wherever there is commonwealth, when the assessors are directed to take the enumeration. Ours is rather an moving population, and a large portion of our native population are in the habit of changing their residence. Now if a citizen of Madison, in the month of July, shall remove to Allen, though he may have a family and become a resident, yet the resolution adopted this morning, forbids him and his family to be enumerated until he has been a resident of the county twelve months before he is assessed, and becomes a part of the basis upon which representation is authorized. All will find by referring to the resolution adopted this morning, that such will be its effect. Was it the intention of the convention thus to exclude native born citizens who might be removing from one county to another for permanent or temporary residence?

Mr. HARDIN. A reference to the books of the census and the tables of population exhibits the fact, that the population of women and children in the country is much larger than in the city. It can be shown that it is so in any county in the state, if gentlemen desire it. Go to Mathers on population, the best authority that has ever written on the subject, and he gives you the tables of the population of every city and country in Europe, and they, in all cases, show that there is a greater proportion of men in the town than in the country, in the same amount of population. And the reason, as assigned by the gentleman from Simpson this morning is, that the people in the country are more inclined to marry than in the town. The same reason is given by Mathers, and is explained by the fact that men have not the means, do not own land and houses, and if they do, they do not possess the inclination. As to the objection of my colleague, (Mr. Wickliffe), the amendment will be found to be in the words "or" instead of "and" has been used, in reference to the requirements of residence. The amendment also provides for the enumeration of children born within the year, because it is said somewhere, they are to come into the Lord, and I think they ought to be taken care of. I have no feeling on the subject myself, and have introduced the amendment merely to carry out what I suppose from the vote this morning, to be the settled purpose of the house in regard to the basis of representation.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. My objection to changing the basis of representation is not based upon the question whether more children are born in the country or in the town, but on the question whether the basis of representation is to be based on the number of inhabitants, or on the number of voters. The element of representation either property, territory or human beings who cannot act in the selection of the public servants.

And then the convention adjourned.

## FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—Mr. CLAY IN THE CABINET.—The Baltimore correspondence of the New York Tribune, under date of November 14th, contains the following rumor: "I have just seen a letter from Washington, which states, on the best authority, that Mr. Clayton will resign his post of Secretary of State on the opening of Congress, and that Hon. Henry Clay will fill the vacancy without doubt. This is the reason of Mr. Clay's early visit to Washington—to consult in regard to the proposed change. The above information is derived from what I believe to be an authentic source. You can use it as you think proper."

We take it for granted that the foregoing is, like the many hundred rumors in regard to a new organization of the cabinet, which have been given to the country by letter-writers—entirely without foundation. We do not think it probable that Mr. Clayton will resign the post he now holds, nor is it probable in the event of a vacancy, that Mr. Clay would accept it. We may be mistaken however.

It is very certain that the reason given for "Mr. Clay's early visit to Washington" is not the true one. Mr. Clay is now, and has been for some months in feeble health, and he went early to the east to avoid the inclement weather which usually prevails about the time of the assembling of Congress.

DAUGHTERHOOD.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Whig, gives the following picture of several gentlemen of the convention. We give them as they appear in the "Whig."

Mr. SEVENSON, from Covington, is a handsome speaker—a man of talents—a gentleman—and for from being a "red republican"—indeed, he is conservative in all his notions.

Mr. MORRIS, a farmer—his speeches are to the point, and well delivered. He is a high-souled gentleman of the old Virginia school. He and Stevenson are about thirty-five years of age.

Colonel Moore is decidedly conservative, and a portion of the convention on his side of the house he is called his "red republicans"—well means, we suppose, hard-bested democrats, who are so ultra and dogmatic that argument and reason have no effect upon them.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE is a man of talent and experience, and is one of the leading men in the convention. When he speaks—which is quite often—he is listened to with attention, and discusses every subject with ease.

Mr. BOWLING, of Todd, is one of those gentlemen whose company is very pleasant, and whose fine qualities of head and heart are appreciated by all who make his acquaintance. He is a man of talent, always speaks to the point and with great force. He is chairman of the county committee, and made an excellent report from that committee. He is a working member, and will exert a high reputation in the convention.

Mr. McCLURE, of Ohio, ranks among the first men in the convention, and is a very able gentleman, and worth his weight in gold.

Mr. PETERS, from Louisville, stands deservedly high as a gentleman of talent and judgment. He speaks with ease and grace, and commands an influence second to his prudence and amiable character. He is destined to occupy a distinguished place in Kentucky affairs.

Mr. DIXON is not "unknown to fame." He is a splendid declaimer—vehement, rapid and pleasing, well calculated to captivate, but he carries some of his notions too far. He is a "bright particular star," however, and endeared to all Kentuckians.

Mr. DIXON, the "modest work of God," is an accomplished orator, and one of the ablest men in the nation. While in congress he stood side by side with the greatest minds in that body; and he advocates no measure unless he is convinced of its justice. To the popular prejudices, he has never yielded—but truth and the good of his country, have ever guided and governed him during all his eventful and useful life. He is now in feeble health, but his power is as great as ever, and is felt wherever he speaks.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, of Fleming, is a gentleman of fine talents—of most engaging and pleasant turn—excellent common sense, and very practical in his notions. Personally, no man has more friends in the convention.

Mr. HARRIS, "Old Ben," as he is familiarly called, is too well known to need a word of praise. He communicates a vast fund of information whenever he speaks, though he does not mind much the particular point under debate.

Mr. APPERSON, your own delegate, is one of the first men in the convention. He is always at his post, and is regarded by members as the most useful and practical member of this entire body. Prompt and accurate, he is burdened with much labor. Old Montgomery

has a high character throughout the state, and she neted a glorious part in sending such an able, accomplished, and most worthy gentleman to the convention, to look after her interests and protect her rights.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The sagacious and intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "Totomoe," says, in a recent letter, that he has good reasons for believing that President Taylor's first message to Congress will be a modest document not unlike some of the early President's messages. The Reports of the Heads of Departments will be found to possess great interest, although—analogy has been found in preparing them—many clerks have paid two thousand and one thousand dollars each, as extra compensation, for helping to furnish the materials for their completion, yet if I mistake not, the public will welcome them very able and well stored with important information.

We ask the public attention to the advertisement of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Kentucky. It is kept by Mr. John T. Richardson, a most worthy and estimable gentleman. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of the late Mrs. Goddard, and has all the qualities and qualifications which made her lamented mother, the most popular and universally esteemed landlady in the west.

We copy below, from the Louisville Courier of yesterday, all the particulars that have come to hand concerning the dreadful steamboat disaster at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, Nov. 17.]

Baron Roger, Nov. 20. The boilers of the steamer Louisiana, Capt. J. W. Cannon, exploded yesterday at 5 P. M., nearly opposite Gravois street, spreading death and destruction in every direction. At the time we write this, it is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost. The reports range from eighty to one hundred and thirty, though we hope this will prove to be exaggerated. One of the officers of the boat stated that there were about fifty cabin passengers on board, but as all the cabin all the while-house was uninjured, we hope many of them were saved. One gentleman informed us that he assisted some twelve, mostly ladies, from the wreck. Accounts differ as to the number of persons on board the boiler deck and foredeck at the time of the explosion. The boatswain of the steamer, St. Louis, and had run for last ball, but was to land alongside an emigrant vessel, but was to land two hundred deck passengers, but for which they would also have been involved in the dreadful calamity.

The Boston had her upper works greatly shattered. Capt. Dutton, her commander, it is feared will not recover from his injuries. The steamer Storm lay on the lower side, and is worse injured than the Boston, and some persons were killed on board of her. She had just arrived and had not made fast when the explosion occurred. Fortunately, she had no passengers on board. The force of the explosion was appalling; the glass was scattered on the front hatch at a distance of one thousand feet from the boat, and the shock was felt at the extremities of the city.

The fore-castle of the Louisiana sank in the mud, but the stern being in deep water kept sinking until the boat began to slide off. The working parties had to desert from their generous exertions, in order to save themselves. There were some 20 or 30 who were obliged to swim for their lives, when the whole wreck slipped into deep water and disappeared.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Wounded. From Kentucky—H. W. Buchanan, Marcus Milnor, Saml. F. Smith, Arthur, a slave, Thos. Meriwether, Saml. Conley, Jos. S. Wilger, of Indiana, Isaac Miller, of Ohio, Capt. Dutton, Capt. Hopkins, steamer Storm, Robt. Price, Jno. Mason, Mr. Wolfe, of Memphis, W. Jackson, J. Tucker, John E. Barbour, Thomas Hanson, L. O. Reek, Mississippi. The following were found: Mr. Knox, Andy Bell, Levi Prescott, of Memphis; Rogers, her Buckner, of Memphis; Mrs. Mosely, wife of the clerk of the steamer Storm; R. McKelvin. Missing—J. W. King, of St. Louis; Mr. Elliott, of Merring, of Cincinnati.

There are many other names of killed, wounded, and missing, but most of them are of New Orleans and foreign countries.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. E. G. HAMBLETON has removed his office from the corner of Main and Ann streets to the front room of his residence on St. Clair street, opposite the Telegraph Office. We would advise any one who desires to have dental operations to give him a call, he is a perfect master of his profession, and will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. November 14, 1849—41.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall.

Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. D. HARRISON, Secy. November 2, 1849—2m.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. Hall over the City Drug Store. BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Secy.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend. HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849—4m.

R. C. STEELE would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a grocery, iron, hardware, and seed store, on Broadway street, (No. 7) where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Iron, Produce, Seeds, &c., and will sell at the lowest rates, as he intends doing strictly a Cash and Produce business.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, 1849.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURANT.—The finest oysters ever brought in this market may now be found at this establishment. They are served up in the best style.

Stoughton keeps constantly a full supply of Venison, Quail, Woodcock, Snipes, Pheasants, and fresh Fish—served up at any hour of the night or day.

The Bar is supplied with the best liquors.

## (ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN,

In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849—4t

## Toys! Toys! Toys!!

THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally, Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices cannot fail to please.

November 22, 1849. T. P. PIERSON.

## Flour.

20 BBLs. best Family Flour, (warranted, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

## Salt.

20 BBLs. Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

## Buckwheat Flour.

18 Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

## 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles, November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

## Cigars.

IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

## Chocolate.

SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sale at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

## Hot Bread! Hot Bread!!

THE subscriber commences Baking Bread this day, and hopes, by keeping a good article always on hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. About half way between the Church House and Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

## Iron.

4 TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

## Nails.

20 KEYS, Shoemaker's Juniors, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

## Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of the best family groceries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

## Flour.

10 BBLs. Valley Mills, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

## Boots and Shoes.

4 CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

## Salt.

50 BBLs. Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20, 1849.] R. C. STEELE.

## Picks and Mattocks.

2 DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz. 4 1/2 G. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by [Nov. 20] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

## STONE SLEDGES.

18 HEAVY Stone Sledges, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by [Nov. 20] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

## WINDOW GLASS.

6 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by [Nov. 20] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

## Heidsieck Champagne!!

15 BASKETS genuine Heidsieck Champagne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by [Nov. 20] GRAY & GEORGE.

## Brown Stout!

2 CASES "Robt. Byrnes" London Brown Stout just received and for sale by [Nov. 20] GRAY & GEORGE.

## Billiant Scheme for Saturday, November 24th.

## Capital Prize \$65,000!

## GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

For the Benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.

To be Drawn in BALTIMORE, Maryland, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

## D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

## BRILLIANT SCHEME.

78 Subscribers, 1000 Tickets. \$5,000. \$5,000.

1st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 2nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

3rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 4th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

5th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 6th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

7th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 8th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

9th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 10th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

11th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 12th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

13th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 14th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

15th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 16th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

17th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 18th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

19th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 20th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

21st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 22nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

23rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 24th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

25th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 26th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

27th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 28th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

29th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 30th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

31st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 32nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

33rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 34th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

35th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 36th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

37th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 38th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

39th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 40th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

41st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 42nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

43rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 44th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

45th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 46th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

47th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 48th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

49th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 50th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

51st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 52nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

53rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 54th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

55th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 56th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

57th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 58th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

59th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 60th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

61st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 62nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

63rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 64th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

65th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 66th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

67th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 68th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

69th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 70th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

71st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 72nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

73rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 74th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

75th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 76th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

77th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 78th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

79th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 80th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

81st Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 82nd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.

83rd Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000. 84th Prize, 1000 Tickets, \$5,000.



